## THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

REJOICING IN GERMANY IN HONOR OF THE KAISER.

Perlin Profusely Decorated-Special Religious and Memorial Services-Procession of Enthusiastic Students-Cheers of the People for the Venerable Emperor.

Brutty, Mar. 99 .- The pinetieth applversary of Emperor William's birth was ushered in by the pealing of joy bells in all hall and the sounding of a choral. The Garlands, flazs, laurels, festoons of ever-green, banners, bright drapery and brilliant carpets are hung on every conspicuous spot where orusment can be made to add to the joyous appearance of the town. Conspicu-ous by the extreme elegance of their decorations are the royal academy and university buildings and the city residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The

Crown Prince Frederick William. The monument of Frederick the Great is covered with wreaths and flowers. Wherever there is a bust or sixtue of the emperor in a thop window or other exposed place it is buried in flowers. The people are all out in holiday attire and the streets are thronged.

Early in the day special memorial religious services were held in all the churches and synagogues, and the edifices were crowded in every case. The children from all the schools in the city went in processions, accompanied by bands of music, to the church services. The students procession past the palace was a grand affair. They went in carriages, of which there were several hundred in line, carrying the bright banners of the various school and college codelies and associations, and were accompanied by many bands playing music and arrayed in gorgeous medieval costumes.

The long line of carriages was preceded and followed by students on horseback. Passing the palace the bands played the national anthem, "Preussenlied" and "Wacht am Rhein," the students all singing to the music.

The emperor appeared at the window as the procession was moving past and bowed, remaining there a considerable time. The great crowd in the street gave him an ova-tion, the multitude cheering itself hourse, and tiring itself out waving hats and hand-kerchiefs. All the members of the imperial family

All the members of the Imperial family and all their princely guests drove in procession to the palace, and personally tendered their congratulations to the emperor. The procession was cheered by the crowds in the streets.

The municipal procession was preceded by heralds and marshals bearing the town banner, the whole body of the evangelical clergy, the chief civil and military authorities, representatives of German science, art, and commerce, the directors of the Gymnasia, and the burgesses and communal officers, in all over 2,000 persons. The procession was accompanied by saveral bands, which played Emarches alternately with chorals by trumpeters. The procession west in state from the town hall to attend the commemoration religious service in the church of St. Nicholas. The clergymen were all full robed and the officials wore their uniforms and regalia. When the procession entered the church the organ played a preinde. This was followed by the singing of the "Saivum fac Regem," and the chanting of the Ambrosian hyan. The festival sermon was preached by Provost Bruechner.

At noon a royal salute of 101 guns was

At noon a royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the Koenigsplatz. Prince Bis-marck and Marshal Von Moltke went to pay their congratulations to the emperor at 1 o'clock. They were enthusiastically cheered all along the route on the way to and from the palace.

The day was celebrated with similar and equal enthusiasm in all the towns of the

equal enchassism in an the towns of the compire.

A rain storm, which set in at 3 o'clock and lasted until six, had scarcely any effect upon the crowds of enthusiastic Germans who thronged the streets. The filluminations to-night throughout the city are superb. An especially striking feature is the picture 100 yards long and twenty yards wide in front of the Academy of Arts, depicting events in the emperor's life. Prince Bismarck and Gen. Von Moltke say that they have received a wonderful reward for services, the character of which is as yet services, the character of which is as yet unknown. All the secretaries of depart-ments were decorated by the Emperor. In receiving the household deputation the emperor said: "I have reached this age by the grace of God, and if the Lord helps me and wants me to I may live to see another year."

LONDON, Mar. 29.—Count Von Hatzfeldt. the German ambassador, will give a banquet at the embassy to night to celebrate the birthday of Emperor William.

orthony of Emperor William.

The Times in an article on the emperor's birthdsy says: "When we reflect upon the scope and vastness of the events in which Emperor William has played a leading part, he becomes certainly one of the most remarkable and typical figures to be found in history."

history."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the students' procession yesterday evening occupied half an hour passing a given point, and although its dimensions were respectable enough in point of length, it falled to hold a candle to the grand torchlight demonstration, with costumed groups and historical and allegorical charlots, which greeted Prince Bismarck on the occusion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

Parts, Mar. 22.—Count you Munster, the

Panis, Mar. 22 .- Count von Munster, the

Paris, Mar. 22.—Count von Munster, the German ambassabor, held a reception last night in bonor of the emperor, and the cocasion proved of exceptional interest and brilliancy. The countess was ill and did not appear. The whole diplomatic world, all the members of the French cablent, and other political celebrities of France, including M. Clemenceau and the prominent foreign residents of Paris, were present.

The only representative of the conservatives who attended was the Duc de la Rochefoucald de Bisaccia.

Vienna, Mar. 22.—Banquets and thankspiving services in celebration of Emperor William's birthday have been arranged for to-day at Gratz, in Austrian Styria, and in several Bohemian towns.

Two hundred German residents of Vienna have subscribed the expense of a great banquet to be given here to night. The Bavarian minister will preside at this banquet in place of the Prince of Renss, the German ambassador, who is absent at Posth.

The Vienna papers publish articles laudatory of the German emperor's character and carper. The Abend Post, the official organ, eags: "The life of Emperor William, filled as thas been with trials and storms as well as with great deeds and victories, is a model of the harmonious union of the puroly human virtues with the virtues of a ruler. Austria-Hungary, whose monarchenings the intimate friendship of the emperor, has especial reasons for cherishing the warmest sympathy for Emperor William and the best wishes for his welfare."

At the afternoon reception the emperor, after receiving the congratulations of the royal family and the princely guests, with the empress by his side, and surrounded by the full court, formally announced the betrothal of Prince Henry, the second son of Crown Prince. Frederick William, to the Princes Irenc, of Hesse, The young couple were afterwards heartly congratulated by all the Illustrious company. A family dianer followed at 4 o'clock at the palace of the crown princess's palace in a closed carriage, as rale was failing. They were greeted with uninterrup

Throughout Europe the German smbs.san.
dors commemorated the event by panquets
and other celebrations.

Establishing His Identity. New BRUNSWICE, Mar. 22.—Thomas Henry Ayres, the son of Cornella Danmead, appeared before Judge Strong to day to establish his identity and heirship to his mother's estate. He had documentary and personal evidence. The Brundages may contest his claim.

SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS.

He Congratulates Birmingham on Its Wonderful Progress.

Birmingham, Al.A., Mar. 22.—Senator John Sherman, of Ohlo, arrived here yester-day with his private secretary and a single newspaper correspondent, having come directly from Jacksonville, Fla. Senator newspaper correspondent, having come directly from Jacksonville, Fia. Senator Sherman spent his first day here quietly on account of the cold, drizzly weather, but to-day was pleasant and, accompanied by ex-Senator Willard Warner and other citizens, he spent the day looking at various mines and manufactories in and about the city. This evening, after much importunity, he consented to speak, and was greeted at O'Brien's Opera House by over 1,200 people. His speech was entirely non-partisan, except (if it could be considered an exception) that he alluded to the tariff, advocating protection for the development of the latent respurces of the south. He confined himself mainly to this topic, incidentally felicitating the people of Birmingham upon the possession of resources which, if evolved from the soll, would produce a future of prosperity more brilliant than ever pictured in the tales of the "Arabian Nights." The incident of Mr. Sherman's stay here which is most talked of is this: The proprietor of the hotel where the Senator first stopped refused to allow a delegation of colored men to be received in the senator's room. Senator Sherman immediately paid his bill and went to another hotel. He will leave to-morrow morning for Nashville, where he is to speak ou the 2th upon invitation of the Republican members of the Tennessee legislature.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Jehn A. Logan, Jr., Married to Miss

Youngsrows, Onto, Mar. 23.—The nup-tials of Mr. John A. Logan, jr., and Miss Edith H. Andrews were solemnized at noon to-day by the Rev. Dr. D. H. Evans in the palatial residence of C. H. Andrews, the bride's father. A car load of flowers and palatial residence of C. H. Andrews, the bride's father. A car load of flowers and floral designs were tastefally arranged through the mansion. During the ceremony the couple stood directly under a floral bell of exquisite beauty. The bride was arrayed in a wedding gown of white satin, Marie Antoinette style, trimmed with valenciennes lace. The only jewels she wore were diamonds and pearls. The wedding gown cost \$600. The groom was dressed in a black Frince Albert of broadcloth, low cut vest, and exceedingly broad pantialous. During the ceremony, which was conducted according to the Episcopal ritual, an orchestra played the "Romance" of Spohr. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party and guests, to the number of 150, partook of the wedding breakfast. At 3:35 o'clock the party left in Mr. Andrews's private car "Youngstown" on route for Florida, where they will remain for a month. Over three hundred costly gifts were received. The wedding was the most korgeous social event that ever has taken place in this city.

A check for \$50,000, together with a deed for a valuable lot in the most aristocratic portion of the city, on which will be erected a handsome stone residence, constitute the gift to the bride by her father. A pearl necklace, with diamond pendant, was the groom's present to his bride.

THE CLEARY CASE.

## THE CLEARY CASE.

ded and the Jury Now Has It. New York, Mar. 23 .- There was an un isually large crowd present at the opening of Boodler Cleary's trial this morning. On cress-examination Cleary stated that he was always an advocate of a road on Broadway. He said the passage of the resolution over the mayor's veto was insignificant, as such things were done every meeting. He innocently interlected a romark that he never received or was promised anything for his vote on the franchise. He created a sensation by saying that his "safe," in which he kept large sums of money, including many \$1,000 bills, was a small tin box. The "safe" was sent for and produced in court. One of his bankbooks was also exhibited to the jury. The evidence was closed, after which Hon, Daniel Dougherty made a masterly address to the jury. It was one of the most eloquent and magnetic forensic efforts ever heard fin this city. At the conclusion of Mr. Dougherty's argument Assembled to the passage of the most eloquent and magnetic forensic efforts ever heard fin this city. At the conclusion of Mr. Dougherty's argument Assembled the said the way. He said the passage of the resolution lusion of Mr. Dougherty's argument As-istant District Attorney Nicoll addressed the jury, after which Judge Barrett devered his charge. The jury retired at

THE MISSOURI RIVER RISE.

Family Drowned.

BISMARCE, DAK., Mar. 22 .- The Missour fell twelve inches last night, but the rollef nticipated was not afforded, as a rise of a foot was recorded this morning. Such rice over a body of water six miles in area is marvelous. The water in Apple creek is rising, and if this continues trains from the cast cannot reach Bismarck. The Jackon family—father, mother, and two chil-lren—were drowned at Painter Woods.

LAND AND IRON COMPANY,

An Enterprise to Ald in the Boot

Given to Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Mar. 23 .-- The Chat anooga Land, Iron and Railroad Company us been organized. The company has pur chased 25,000 of the most valuable coal and fron lands in and around this city, in-cluding 19,000 acres on Walder's ridge, famed for the richness of its mineral de-posits. A contract has been let for the illroad, and cars are to be running in a

THE DEDHAM DISASTER.

The Passengers on the Wrecked Train

Tell Their Experiences. Boston, Mar. 22.—The investigation into the cause of the Bussey bridge disaster to day was confined to the examination of witnesses who were parsengers in cars of the wrecked train. They described the seaations when the cars jumped the track. The examination was then adjourned until

Broker Vlasto Will Come Back and

Meet His Creditors. NEW YORK, Mar. 23.—Solou J. Vlasto he broker who suddenly disappeared, will return and meet his creditors. - A boat load of brimatone valued at \$40,000, in which he had an interest, and which was overdue, has arrived. He now thinks he can meet all his obligations.

THE RICH WIDOW CAUSED IT.

Defaulter Lawton Can Attribute His Troubles to a Woman.

New Your, Mar 23 .- The Burke Oil and rassed by Walter E. Lawton's defalcation. It now appears that Lawton was entangled with a rich widow, to whom he made over some of his New Jersey property the day before he fled. Chemical Company admit being embar-

Deserters Sent to Jali. New York, Mar, 22 - Joseph Moore, Andrew Carr, and Pairick Kiely were to-day sentenced 5 one month's imprisonment for deserting teamer Saratoga during the recent strike

Titus Saves His Neck. TRESTON, N. J., Mar. 22.—The court of par-dons has commuted the sentence of Janitor Titus to imprisonment for life.

The Coke Pool Continued. Pittsbuno, Mar. 22.—The coke syndicate and producers have agreed to continue the pool for three years.

COERCION FOR-IRELAND.

THE MOTION FOR PRECEDENCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Government Advocates Urgency for the Bill Which is Opposed by the Parnellites and Gladstonians-An Interesting Debate.

LONDON, Mar. 29 .- Mr. Wm. Henry Smith, the government leader, arose amid cheers and counter cheers in the house of commons this evening, and moved that the in Ireland have precedence over all orders of the day. He said Ireland was in a state of disorganization, and the government were bound to act under a sense of public duty, particularly when they found juries in that country intimidated, and notorious crim nale, whose deeds were inimical to the existence of society, getting off scot free. Mr. Smith said he would refrain from stating Smith said he would refrain from stating the details of the measure, leaving that to the chief secretary for Ireland. What he now urged was that the measure was absolutely necessary for the security and happiness of the lawabiding population of Ireland. Referring to the proposed amendment offered last night by Mr. John Morley, rejecting the declaration of urgency for the government bill, Mr. Smith reminded the bouse how Mr. Gladstone resisted the adoption of a similar amendment in 1881. The position of the government now was the same as that of Mr. Gladstone's government then. Regarding their ameliorative policy toward Ireland, the speaker said the government land bill would be divided into two parts. One of these would be introduced immediately. The other would be a land purchase bill of wide scope. Both measures would be found to be framed on the principles of bonesty and justice. The speaker, however, thought the government could not hope that any measure framed on these lines would satisfy the Irish Mational League, which he said was the successor of the Land League, and was the cause of all the disorganization and terrorism pervading Ireland. Mr. Smith said he hoped the house would specify adopt the government's measures. If the house did not adopt them the government would be compelled to ask the opinion of the motion for urgency, denied absolutely Mr. Smith's assertions as to the lawless condition of Ireland, and demanded that the government give comparative statistics of crime in Ireland, which, he said, the details of the measure, leaving that to

of the motion for urgency, dealed absolutely Mr. Smith's assertions as to the lawless condition of Ireland, and demanded that the government give comparative statistics of crime in Ireland, which, he said, would show that beyond a certain very narrow area the country had seldom been quieter. The government's proposed restrictive legislation would only aggravate such evils as existed, and would weaken and spoil whatever remedies they had in store. The land commission had declared that the secret and cause of the combinations among the people was the inability of the tenants to pay excessive rents. It had been shown that Irieh landlords continued habits of extravagance in emulation of the richer landlords of England with a system of rack-rent. No matter how hard the tenants might strive to meet their rents, this wretched landlord system created them. The coercion proposals of the government appeared to be based upon the idea that the people of Ireland were indolent and dishonest. But those who knew them had a different conception their character. They believed them to be honest, hard working and truthful. He could only regard the bill as a measure designed to enable landlords to exact exorbitant rents, throwing the law on the side of the rich, removing all coercive or protective power which the tenants derived from combining, and putting coercion upon the unfortunate tenants. He was less anxious to secure rents for some hard landlords than to secure just treatment for those good and honest working people. Some landlords practiced a plan of campalgn of their own more immoral and more deserving of being called a awindle than was the plan of the tenants. Some land and more deserving of being called a awindle than was the plan of the tenants on sented. Yet the government demanded urgency for a bill giving such men power to force tenants to pay unreasonable price. Behind this bill lay another proposal, that the to force tenants to pay unreasonable rent or to purchase at an unreasonable price. Behind this bill lay another proposal, that the British taxpayer be security if the coercion of tenants felled to satisfy the landbords. It was Irish history over again—moral wrongs pressing upon a suffering people without legal remedy; then lilegal acts to secure something like moral rights; then coercion, driving just discontent under the surface, and exciting florer discontent. [Cheers.] The wisset policy was remedial legislation, which would destroy the roots of discontent.

of discontent.

In 1881, when the coercion bill was passed, the number of evictions rose enorassed, the number of evetcions rose enormously. The number of outrages increased from 170 in February, 1881, to 470 in January, 1882, and to 531 in March. [Hear! hear!] He doubted whether the excessive penal laws of the eighteenth century did more injury to Ireland than did the agrarian laws of the present century. [Hear! hear!] To ask urgency for placing the law upon the side of the landlord was to shut the door of hope upon the tenants. His deliberate conviction was that there had never been a more wanton, gratuitous, and unjustifiable resort to the ever-failing ever poisonous remedy of coercion. [Cheers.] Mr. Balfour accused Mr. Morley of bestowing adverse criticisms and invectives upon a measure that was as yet unknown. Mr. Gledstone in 1881 told the house to consider not only the amount of crime, but its char-

ure that was as yet unknown. Mr. Gladstone in 1881 told the house to consider not only the amount of crime, but its character, and what it was almed at.

The bill had been forced upon the government because the present current of crime was aimed at the subversion of the lawathe bases of order. It was beside the question to tell the bouse that there were some bad landlords and oppressed tenants. This must be expected while human nature remains what it is.

Referring to the land legislation of the late government Mr. Balfour characterized it as a humiliating failure. The conversion of a section of the liberals to home rule was a confession of that failure. The land bill about to be introduced would make the working of the act of 1881 far smoother and give equitable relief to tenants. [Hear!] He would not pretend that the measure would solve the land question. The only solution of that was a great measure dealing with land purchase which the government was ready to introduce when the opposition was prepared to receive it. [Cheers.] In the meantime what chance was there of the restoration of the sanctity—sanctity of contracts or respect for the law in Ireland—unleas the government was able to enforce the law? The leaders of the opposition, though now converted into friends of the national league, know that

law in Irelaud—unless the government was able to enforce the law? The leaders of the opposition, though now converted into friends of the national league, know that it was a combination aiming at illegal ends through terrorism. What hope was there for any scheme of purchase if at the bidding of the league the solemn compact entered into under the legislation of 1881 was to be deliberately broken? If parliament suffered that contract to be set at manght, the more important and serious compact of the settlement of the land difficulty might be broken also. Every man who wished to stop short of separation would be parfectly mad if he followed the policy of Mr. Moriey. Let the government have the power to vindicate the existing law, and then respect for future legislation would be insured.

The speeches of Smith and Balfour disclose that the government has decided on a definite plan of Irish measures, being a bill for coercion and another for relief of tenants. The latter gives tenants the right to stay evictions by declaring their inability to pay full rents. A measure for land purchase will follow. The Gladstonians will not agree to contest the urgency measure step by step, and an agreement has been reached, by which a divison on Moriey's

amendment will be had Thursday so that a vote off the bill can be taken before the Easter recess.

Paris, Mar. 23.—An Italian named Franzini, who is under arrest, has confossed the murder of Mme. Regusuit and maid.

THE MODICIAN BOUND FOR PANAMA.

MUST EMPLOY NATIVE LABOR. SHANGHAI, Mar. 23 — The promoters of railways in China are charried at the order that laborers employed in their construction must be Chinese. PEACE ASSURED.

Britis, Mar. 22.—Prince Blamarck has assured Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria that Germany's policy is pacific and that there will be no disturbance during 1857. PARNELLITES OBSTRUCT LEGISLATION. London, Mar. 22.—The house of com-mons remained in session all sight until 1:25 this afternoon. The naval bill was under consideration, and the Parnellites resorted to tactics of obstruction to pre-vent its passage. Before adjournment the bill was passed.

ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL. VIENNA, Mar. 23.—The anarchist leaders bere are on trial charged with having pre-pared explosives. This charge was sub-stituted for one involving the death pen-alty, as a shocking number of executions would have been necessary.

HOLT WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. CARUL, Mar. 22.—The ameer has sent circulars to the tribes of Kohlishan urging than to join in a holy war against Russia. He denounces the czar's tyranny, and says troops are advancing toward Afghanistan, and if the country is ever occupied, by Russia, it will continue in possession. The ameer summoned the Moslem teachers and ordered them to incite their tribes to a holy war against Russia. The "Jehud" (Boly war) is now being preached.

NO SURTAN ON MAIZE.

PARIS, Mar. 22.—The chamber has rejected the bill imposing a surtax on maize.

A THEOLOGICAL DISPUTATION.

ROME, Mar. 23.—A theological disputa-

A THEOLOGICAL DISPUTATION.

ROME, Mar. 22.—A theological disputation was held at the American College today, which Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Carr, Bishop Keane, and others attended. The disputants were theological students from the American and Propaganda Colleges. The thesis was "On the Gods." The debute lasted two hours.

POLICE ACCUSED OF MURDER. GOUGHAL, Mar. 22.—The jury to-day found a verdiet of willful murder against the police. Warrauts for the arrest of In-spector Somers and Coustable Garrett were

Rome, Mar. 22.—Herr von Kendell, the German ambassador, to-day handed Count Robliant the insignia of the Black Eagle, conferred on him by Emperor William.

VIRGINIA VARIETIES. Foyall's Babeas Corpus Case-The Leg-

islature. RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 22 .- The hearing in the habeas corpus case of W. L. Royall has been postponed until to-morrow, and the attorney remains in the custody of the

United States marshal. In the United States court to-day, Judge In the United States court to-day, Judge Bond presiding, the case of Stump, trustee, sgainat the state board of indemnity was taken up. This is a case in which the plantiff applied to the court for an injunction sgainst the state board of indemnity restraining them from taking money out of the state treasury to pay damages which had been assessed against the treasurers of Loudon and Fauquier counties for leaving upon and selling property of certain citizens of those counties after they had tendered coupons for taxes. Decision reserved.

Both houses of the general assembly to-day passed a bill leganting 2.0,000,000 of capital stock of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company, heretofore issued by said company.

by said company.

The house of delegates has passed a bill authorizing the Norfolk and Western Rali-road Company, with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, to increase the spital stock to such amount or amounts as the board of directors may determine. Clinedinst & Bodell carriage manufac-turers of Staunton, have absconded, leav-ing between \$25.000 and \$30,000 of debts, a large part of which is represented by forged notes.

The Danville council has asked to be alma bren signed, and cars will be running

A CONTEMPLATED DUEL.

University Students of Georgia to Re-

sort to the Code. Augusta, Ga., Mar. 22.-Excitement prevails over a contemplated duel to be ing, between Walter Chisholm, jr. and Thomas R. Call, university students. Chisholm and his second, Hugh Masscomer, holm and his second, Hugu Russecond, were arrested and balled in \$1,000 to keep the peace, while Call and his second have started for the field. It is thought the duel will be fought as the peace bond does not run in South Carolina. The duel grows out of an accusation of cheating.

THE BUFFALO HOLOCAUST. Some of the Victims in a Precarious Condition.

BUFFALO, Mar. 22 .- Large gangs of men have been engaged all day in pulling down the dangerous portions of the walls of the Richmond Hotel. No effort has been made to recover the bodies supposed to be in the ruins and none will be made for two or three days. With one or two exceptions all the injured are doing well. Mary Noian and Maggie Mulrich are very low, and Mrs. W. J. Mann, wife of one of the proprietors, is in a precarious condition. Ward Whelan, of Newburgh, died last night. is in a precarious condition. W

A HUMAN MONSTROSITY. A Child With the Head and Trunk of

an Elephant, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Mar. 22,-Mrs. Krettschuer, a German woman in this city. recently gave birth to a child having an elephant's head and, a small trunk instead of a nose. The mouth and lips protrude like an elephant's. The child weighs nine pounds, and can be fed only with a spoon. While viciting Barnum's winter quarters last winter she was terribly frightened at the sight of the elephants.

WILBUR F. STOREY'S WILL.

His Widow Will Not Get His Great Newspaper, OTTAWA, I.L., Mar. 22.—The supreme Amherst College Alumni Considering below holding the will of Wilbur F. Storey valid. This will made disposition of the Chicago Times and other property, vesting them in his wife. The first will, made pre-vious to that, declared invalid the will now

Dry Goods Firm Falls. NEW YORK, Mar. 22,-The firm of C. M. Rothschild, dry goods, suspended to-day. Th failure was precipitated by a judgment of \$11,000 obtained by H. B. Ciatin & Co. Judg-ments to the amount of \$33,000 have been con-lusted.

Discharged and Rearrested.

NEW YORK, Mar. 22. -Peter J. Inglis, the suspected murderer of Lyman S. Weeks, o Brooklyn, was to-day released by a New York justice, but immediately rearrested on a warrant from Brooklyn. Brutally Assaulted. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Mar. 22,--Mrs. Mar. Quirk reports to the police that she was brut-ally assaulted by five young men Sunday night

while alone in her tenement on First street Two of her assailants have been arrested.

THE BEECHER MEMORIAL. Colored People Testifying Their Love

for the Great Preacher. The lecture room of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was filled last night with an audience that might fairly claim to be a representative one, one of which the colored race might well be proud, and whose intel-

ligence and conduct would reflect credit on any assemblage. They had gathered together to do reverence to the memory of the late flenry Ward Beecher, the bitter, uncompromising foe of slavery, and the steadfast friend of their race.

President J. W. Cromwell called the meeting te order, and introduced the Waynard Seminary Glee Club, composed of the following gentlemen: Mesars, G. A. Harison, S. C. Burrell, B. L. Wright, J. C. Anderson, L. C. Sheafe, M. B. Leneer, W. H. Daniels, A. Harris, and C. H. Barnett, they were under the direction of Mr. R. J. Daniels, and they rendered in a most pleasing manner "Where Are the Loved Once?" After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shaw the president addressed the meeting as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We havs met frequently to do honor to those whose aervices for the public merited claim to universal recognition and gratitude. As a nation we have stood, within a decade, to commemorate the lives and public services of the nation's defenders and its statesmen whose tille to national regard and to a place in our Pantheon rests upon victory in the battle field or the halls of legislation—Grant. Logan, and Gardield were mouraed by the nation. Others who had been pre-eminent in their devotion to any special cause, as Garrison and Phillips as agitators in the cause of shollition, Bryant and Longfellow in poetry, Agassiz in science, Emerson in philosophy brought teers to the eyes of their followers and the devotees of their schools, but this month a man—not a soldier, not a statesman—Is mourned by the nation; one, the very foremost of our crators, the most popular/of our prachers, the most stirring of our platform speakers; such was Henry Ward Beecher. Born of a hardy Puritan stock, of intelligent and educated parentage, the most famous of a family of trained leaders of thought. With such a happy combination of circamstances in his favor the phenomenal influence in his favor the phenomenal indused and admirers of old age, and vice versa. Such was the lot of Henry Ward Beecher the power, w

made national property of one man whose name and fame were formerly the heritage of one section.

But we meet here to-night to commemorate the services of Henry Ward Beecher, the great Brooklyn preacher, who threw his influence for freedom and against slavery the Henry Ward Beecher who, after the passage of the fugitive slave bill, when such orators as Samuel Ringgold were fleeing the country, and Frederick Douglas himself was preparing to leave for Canada, emboldened Douglas's heart to dwell among his people and further champion his cause; of the Henry Ward Beecher who slways befriended the fleeing fugitive, who was the man for the hour when the hattle was to be fought in Kanasa; of the Henry Ward Beecher who revolutionized public sentiment in England on the war, who first demanded for the freedman the ballot, who appealed to the benevolant to idl in the cause of ligher education, as in the case of our own Wilberforce University when he introduced its agent, Mr. W. E. Matthews, to his own congregation, and four years later took the Fiske Jublies Singers by the hand, since when they have sing a university into existence. We speak not of what we term his shortcomlugs in politics or theology, but of the noble efforts of the man who stood up boldly for the right.

Resolutions were offered expressive of the life, character, and great worth of the cunnent divine and after remarks adopted.

Resolutions were offered expressive of the life, character, and great worth of the eminent divine and after remarks adopted.

Mr. E. W. Williams was called on by the resident, and he addressed the meeting. He said; "The smallest mind can find something to say on this subject. Criticism had done much to deprive Beccher of his due, but time will prove that the greatest mineral content of the said. but time will prove that the greatest minister of the century, with possibly one or two exceptions, was Henry Ward Beecher." He Aefended much of Mr. Beecher's theology, and said that he represented Christianity in its highest form. He reviewed the apathy and cowardice of the pulpits of the north as compared with Beecher's setion and speech. "The colored man will never forget his friendship," Mary men who became conjuent during the

ored man will never forget his friendship."
Mary men who became collect during the
war would never have been known as the
friends of the colored race but for the opportunity given by that strife, but Bescher
had worked up the sentiment and John
Brown had died for it. [Applause.]
Mr. W. E. Matthewsspoke next. He had
left a sick bed to be present, not to add to
Mr. Beecher's greatness, but simply to pay
a just tribute to his memory.
He spoke from his personal experience of
business and fraternal contact with the great
man whose death they so deeply deplored.
Mr. Matthews told the story of the organization of the Home Missionary Society of
the African Methodist Episcopal Church;
of his appointment as its agent, and of his
introduction to Mr. Beecher. He gave a
graphic description of the occasion when he
addressed the congregation of Plymouth
Church and of the financial results. The
picture was perfect. That touch of Church and of the financial results. The picture was perfect. That touch of nature which "makes the whole world kin" was in the sketch. Beautiful incidents followed each other in rapid succession, and the speaker concluded by warmly eulogicing the large-bestedness of Mr. Beecher, to whose efforts and example was largely due the success of the mission. Mr. Matthews was listened to most attentively, and repeatedly applauded.

Addresses were also made by A. G. Leonard, Rev. Logan Johnson, C. S. Morris, and others, after which the meeting closed.

GEN, GRANT'S PORTRAIT.

The Painting for the West Poin Academy Nearly Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 22.-Mrs. Heler Darragh will soon put the finishing touches o a life-size portrait in oils of the late Gen . S. Grant. The picture is to be presented C. S. Grant. The picture is to be presented to the West Point military academy by Mr. George W. Childe, who has written Mrs. Grant and Col. Fred Grant, asking them to come to the studio and view the portrait before it is sent away. The new picture is to occupy a conspicuous place in the new Grant hall at the academy.

IN MEMORY OF BEECHER.

a Proposition. New Your, Mar. 20,-The Amberst Col

ege Alumni met to-night to consider a plan to raise a fund for the endowment of a pro lessorship at Amherst, in memory of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. A committee was appointed to raise funds for the Beecher appointed to raise minus. Memorial, and report at a future meeting.

HARRY HILL'S CLOSED UP. His Noted Resort is Effectually Shut

After Thirty-Four Years' Run. New York, Mar. 22 .- An injunctio was served on Harry Hill to-night prohibiting any dancing, music, or singing in his resort, Houston and Crosby streets. For the first time in thirty-four years his place is closed up.

Jersey City Postoffice Burglars. NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—In the case of the Jersey City postoffice burglars Judga Brown holds there is sufficient evidence to transfer them to Trenton for trial.

GREAT FOR THE COUNTRY.

IT CAN PRODUCE THE ARMOR PLATE AND GUN STEEL NEEDED.

Secretary Whitney Greatly Pleased With the Result of the Bidding-A Plant Adequate to Our Needs-All Solved by a Little Thing.

Representatives of four manufacturing ompanies put in bids for steel gun and rmor forgings at the office of the Secretary of the Navy yesterday morning, and at noon they were opened. Besides Scaretary Whitney there were present the chiefs of the ordnance and construction bureaus and he law officers of the department, and the following representatives of steel producing concerns of the country: Mr. Davenport, of the Midvale (Pa.) Steel Company; Messra, James Wharton, John Fritz, and Robert Sames Wharton, John Fritz, and Robert Sayne, of the Bethlehem Company, and Mr. Stockhouse, of the Cambria Iron works, Johnstown, Pa. The bids for 1,310 tons of steel forgings were as follows: Cambria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa., \$51,-513.90; Midvale Steel Company, of Phila-delphis, Pa., \$1,397,240; Bethlehem Iron Company, of South Bethlehem, Pa., \$903,-230,79.

290.79.
For the steel armor plate (about 4.50) tons) there were but two bids—Bethlehem Iron Company, \$3,610,797.59; Cleveland Rolling Mills Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, \$4,021,560,
The bids of the Cambria, Bethlehem, and Cleveland companies were accompanied by certified checks for \$50,000 each, while the Midvale Company's paper was good for \$70,000.

The armor plate must be furnished in quantities of not less than 300 tons a month, commencing Oct. 1, 1889.

The proposals of the Bethlehem company were accompanied with a memorandum stating that the prices named were based on the condition set out in the advertisement of Aug. 21, last. The company adda that their hids cover both armor plate and gun forging, and should therefore receive preference, all things being equal.

Secretary Whitney expressed himself as meatly pleased with the result of the bidding for the production in this country of armor and gun steel. He said:

"There are only two bidders to produce the armor, but the bid of the Bethlehem company is as good as fifty. It is from as good a company as there is in the United States, and the prices named are very low. It is of very little consequence now that the fortifications bill failed in the last Congress. The first thing needed for fortifications and the navy is a plant to make armor and gun steel. It takes two and a half years to creet it; it coats a couple of million. The result of this bidding secures it. It occurred to me last July that inatead of contracting out our new armored ships in the usual way—the contractor to buy the armor for all of them and all the gun steel required for their armoment to see if that would not induce a responsible party to undertake the work in this country.

"I put the time for the bidding after the aljournment of Congress so as to have the benefit of a broader olan if a bill on fortifications should be passed. Its failure was a disappointment, but it has resulted all right, and the best of all is that the prices are not above what a contractor would have had to pay for the same armor bought abroad and laid down here, duties paid under our laws. So that the additional cost to us is nothing and we will have a plant in this country adequate to our needs. Nothing has country adequate to our needs. Nothing has occurred in my time here of equal consequence to the new navy—that is the way in which I look at it. You will

construction of neavy modern seed these guns, nor in which the heavier calibers could be assembled. So by a clause at-tached to the naval appropriation bill of that year the gun foundry board was cre-ated. The inquiries begun by this board were followed up by the fortifications board, the Senate committee of ordeance. beard, the Senate committee on ordnance and war ships, and a select committee of the House, of which Mr. Randall was chairman. All submitted able and exhaustive reports, and all agreed as to the government's policy as to manufacture and material; that is, to have the foundry or forge work done in private establishments, while the government maintains gun factories in which the parts delivered are assembled.

Bills introduced into the Senate in accordance with these suggestions falled of nassage by both houses of Congress. The till for increasing the naval establishment passed Aug. 18, 1886, necessitated the purchase of some 6,700 tons of armor and 1,230 tons of sicel forglugs for guns varying from presed Aug. 18, 7886, necessitated the purchase of some 6,700 tons of armor and 1,290 tons of sicel forgings for guns varying from six to twelve inches in caliber, and it is for the supply of those that bids have just been offered. Last August the department declared in favor of steel armor. The labor of preparing the specifications was very great, as it was desired to get the best armor and gun steel possible, and at the same time to favor the manufacturers as much as practicable. Less difficulty than in case of the armor was expected for procuring a supply of gun material, as two establishments were already capable of producing forgings for 8 inch guns. But there was no establishment in the country ready to make suitable armor plates of even 4 inches thickness, of the proper dimensions. Continuing, Secretary Whitney said that, in his last report, be had declared in favor of putting all of the armor required for all of the vessels authorized into one contract, and allowing the successful bidder to take the necessary steps in the way of a creation of a plant. The armament and armor of the vessels already authorized involve an estimated expenditure of \$8,732,000, and it was assumed by the department that these large contracts, instead of being thrown into the med by the department that these large pulracts, instead of being thrown into the

sumed by the department that these large contracts, instead of being thrown into the bands of foreign manufacturers, should be utilized at home and made the means of securing the establishment of this branch of Industry here so important to the government.

In conclusion the Secretary said: "This rolley was followed up and the necessity for appropriations for armor and gun steel was urged personally upon Longress. The naval committee of the House and the appropriations committee of the Benate both met the suggestion liberally and cordially, and placed among the naval appropriations the necessary money. Two millions one hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars was appropriated for the armament of ships and \$4,000.000 for armor and gun steel. It has saved the country from another year's delay in the way of preparation for its proper defenses, as well as in the creation of its navy. The prices are low under all the circumstances, as low as you can buy the same article for abroad, and pay the duties and lay the article down here. In three years the United States can have war ships of the first class, built, engineered, armored, and all the product of American industry."

The following is a copy of the letter accompanying the hid of the lighthehem Iron Company.

Gerice or the first letter the Schichem Iron Company.

Other the Bridge of the Navy Begintment union date of Aug 26, 1806, I find ships provision. New William bild he neceptade union article of the light and his serverson in the research and of the light and he religious than the provision. New Will have been been substantial to the light of the lig

hate of Aug 26, 1866, I find whis provision;
"Sur will any hid be accepted unless accompanion
and by evidence satisfactory to the Theoreteen that the bidder is in possession of or
has madeactual provision for a plant is legislater its fulfilment." This seems in course the
fits fulfilment. "This seems in course the
fullowing sunnary statements by made."
First, The Bethlehem Iran Company has

been most diligently engaged for more than a year in constructing a complete plant of forging machiners and tools adapted to the fabrication of all the parts of the largest gnus used in any part of the world, and of the shafts that may be required for vossels of any size that the United States government may require, and in creeting the necessary buildings, in which to do this work. The establishment when completed will be in every respect fully able to compete with any establishment in Europe. Second. It has contracted with one of the argest and most successful concerns in Europe organed in making steel armor plates for the recessary ald, superintendence, use of patents, and guarantee of its work, and has arranged for a hammer of the largest class if that he dermed necessary to the successful prosecution son completion of the work required for the government.

Third, The company has, up to this time.

and completion of the work required for sac government.

Third. The company has, up to this time, expended in cash on, the lyrging plant allone between \$700.000 and \$10,000, and is under con-tract obligations to the extent of \$500.000 ad-ditional for machinery and tools, to be deliv-ered within the current year. The amount re-quired to complete the plants for both gain and simor plant will be in all about \$1,50,000, and for this the financial arrangements are completed.

and armor plant will be in all about \$1,50,000, and for this the financial arrangements are completed. Fourth. The company has now in operation seven blast furnaces. It owns or controls large deposits of orse peculiarly suitable for such iron as is needed for steel forgings, so that it is contain or obtaining the best and most uniform quality of metal, without being subject to the officulty and uncertainty of purchasing in the market suitable material.

Figh. In addition to what is being done in the way of special preparation for this heavy lease of work, the Bethieleen Iron Company love has in use, in connection with its present work, a large mendiac shop theromebily coultped with the largest and most effective receis in this country, a foundry, senting shop, and other necessary appendances, and is now turning out about 4.50 tons of steel per week. Sixth. The Bethlehem Iron Company has what is quite as essential as any other item to linear, satisfactory results—a large corps of

what is quite as essential as any other stem to insure satisfactory results—a large corps of trained, skilled experts, mechanics and work-men, commanded by a chiefor west known and acknowledged shiftly, accusioned to see implies what he undertakes. It has also nece adequate arrangements for procuring all the reedful assistance of men trained to the special work now called for by the depart-ment. Very respectfully, Rope, H. Savins, General Manager.

The advertisment issued by the depart-ment contained a provision requiring the

The advertisment issued by the department contained a provision requiring the contractors to provide a plant with all needful at pllances adequate to the manufacture of the forgings and to deliveries within periods ranging from thirty-three to fifty-four months after the signing of contract in the case of gun steel. In the case of the armor plate the contractor is required to provice within two and a half years a plant capable of forging or rolling 300 tons of finished plates per month, and to deliver all of the armor within two years thereafter. Attached to the proposal made by the Bethehem Company is an offer to provide a suitable plant within one and a counter years, instead of the two and a half years allowed for the purpose.

This company also states, in a foot note, that the afmor plate required by the department is fully equal to the best plate manufactured in Europe and higher in grade than any made in this country. Their bid proposes to supply such plate, and they are prepared to demonstrate the ability to do so. If plate of a lower quality will be accept ble to the department, the company is prepared to furnish it at a lower price than that stated in their bid. All of the bids were accompanied by certified checks for \$50,000.

The bid of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company was handed to the Secretary by a circk after the other bids had been operaed, with the explanation that it had just or me to hand through the mails. When

a clerk after the other bids had been opered, with the explanation that it had just or me to hand through the mails. When the redding of the bids had been completed Secretary Whitney announced that they would be taken under consideration and the awards announced within fifteen days.

GENERAL SPORTING EVENTS. Interest Shown Here in the Southern

Bunning Races. The races at Clifton and New Orleans are attracting considerable attention, and those interested in flyers are keeping close watch u; en their movements, that they may be able to form some idea of their capabilities when it comes time for them to appear here. The distances, weights, and probable star ers to-day are as follows:

CLIPTON BACES.

Frit race—Five-eighths of a mile, for three-clds—Bumble, 112 pounds; Ruddygare,
2 Alva, 193; Calonel cell, 193; Falcon, 29;
2 is inkle filly, 85; and Trojan, 193.

Krond race—Three-quatters of a mile, self-voucher, 55 pounds; Princess Bac, 93;
be B, 95; Chantilly, 85; Belmont, 91; King
of, 92; and 5t, Etmo, 93.

Third race—Seven-eighths of a mile, selfittle Joe, 111 pounds; Bath, 193; B diview,
Hidred, 95; Parnsol, 95; Vivandiere, 95;
of Nius, 113.

NEW OBLEANS BACES.

First race—Three quariers of a mile, welter weights, selling—Hop Sing, 117 pounds, Simoon, 28; Partiell, 135; and Envoy, 138.

Second race—Three-quariers of a mile—Bandy Andy, 97 Dounds; Birthday, 97; Our Frichd, 160; Pauama, 160; and Telegraph, 160.

Third race—Seven-eighths of a mile—Allechary, 167; and Malony, 112.

NEW OBLEANS BACES VENTERBAY.

New OBLEANS, La., Mar. 22.—First race—ihree-eighths of a mile Jank Conts win, noily Ciccond, Frankfort third, True cas. Eccond race—Five crighths of a mile. Vitello on, Billy Smith second, M'lies third. Time, 635. 05%. Third race—Three-quarters of a mile. Fred avis won, Queen Estner second, John Henry bird. Time, 1:1835. GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

Farrell, Keating, and Stewart are the latest arrivals among the players signed by the Nationals, and who are daily practicing at Capitol Park when the weather permits. Stewart has shown up well in practicing, and the way he handles himself gives ample promise as to his ability to render efficient retvice to the ranks of the "Statesmen."

The statement in an afternoon paper on Monday to the effect that Gilligan had signed with the Nationals, upon levestigation proves to be hecorect, as, to quote

Monday to the effect that Gilligan had signed with the Nationals, upon lovestigation proves to be incorrect, as, to quote "Gilly's" own words—"I have not signed and am in no hurry to do so." It would appear that if any one ought to know it would be Barney. "Now, who is correct?" Jacon Schecht, who played with the Lorg Island club last season, and Henry Burtis, who did good work at Prospect Park last season, have been engaged for the New York reserve team.

Manager Kelly, of the Louisville club, has adopted a scheme by which the speed of the pitchers can be greatly increased. He had an iron ball weighing about two pounds made the other day. The pitcher will be required to practice with this, and the man who will pitch in each game will use it about half an hour before time is called. After having handled the iron ball for a few moments an ordinary ball will feel light as a feather in the bands and can be thrown with great speed. All that will be required this year, Kelly says, is sreed and control of the ball. Curves will not amount to much.

A Baltimore Defalcation. BALTIMORE, MD., Mar. 12.—Secretary Armstrong, of the Firemen's Insurance Company. admits a defsiration of \$1.509. If the shortage does not exceed \$3,000 he will not be prese-tated.

Launch of a Mammoth Schooner. Barn, Mr., Mar. 22—The four-masted schooner, T. A. Lambert, the largest ever built, was banched this morning. Size is 217 fact in length, 45 feet in breadth, 21 feet lepth, and 1,600 tons register.

Mayor Smith Renominated. Circinnati, Mar. 22.—Cougressman Ben But-terworth presided over the Republican city convention to-day. Mayor Amer Smith was manimously renominated.

Dr. McGlynn Returns Davitt's Money. New York, Mar. 22.—Rev. Dr. Mesilyan has returned \$448.81 sent by Michael Davitt, the proceeds of the last lecture delivered by Davitt in New York.

The Weather,

For District of Columbia and Virginiafair weather, becoming warmer, northwest-

erly winds.
Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 51.0°; 7 a. n. 35.07; 11 s. m., 35.07; 3 p. m., 42.97; 7 p. m. 22.0°; 10 p. m., 84.0°; mean temperature, 37.0°; maximum, 42.0°; minimum, 32.0°; mean rela-tive humidity, 64.0°; total precipitation, 1.13

## THE LONG AGONY ENDED.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES THE IN FER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

ome Appointments Will Create Surprise-Parties Not Known as Aplicants-Who the Men Are-The Board Will Elect Its Own Chairman.

been in suspense expecting recognition can content themselves in the best way possible. The President last night completed the selection of interstate commerce commissioners, and announced the following as

his choice:
Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six years; William B. Morrison, of Illinois, for the term of five years; Augustus

Schoonmaker, of New York, for the term of four years: Aldace F. Walker, of Vermont, for the term of three years, and Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, for the term of two years.

The fact that Mr. Cooley's name heads the list does not necessarily indicate that he will be chairman of the commission, as it must elect its own chairman. The following is a sketch of the public careers of the men composing the commission, exceptmen composing the commission, except-ing ex Representative Morrison, whose public services are so generally known as to

men composing the commission, excepting ax Representative Morrison, whose public services are so generally known as to need no description:

Thomas M. Cooley was born at Attica, N. Y., in 1834, studied law in that state, and removed to Michigan in 1843, where he has since resided. In 1857 he was elected compiler of the state laws, and, in 1838, reporter of the supreme court. In 1859 he was chosen by the regents as commissioner to organize the law department of the University of Michigan, and he has ever since been connected with it. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court, and was re elected in 1869 and in 1877. He was nominated by the Republicans for re election in 1885, and was defeated. Mr. Cooley is the author of numerous standard legal works. He was recently appointed by United States Judge Gresham receiver of the Wahash Railroad Company.

Adlace Walker is a Vermont lawyer-whout 44 years old—a Republican in 1814 tics, who studied law with Senator Eq. munds, served as a colonel in the Union army, and has since practiced law at Ruland. In the Vermont senate he has fak a leading part in framing legisla 100 soive the railway problem, and has given much study to the question.

Augustus Schoonmaker, of Kingato, N. Y., was born in Ulster county judge of his county, and the candidate of his party for supreme court judge. He was a state senator during tioy. Tilden's term as governor, and was one of the leaders in the legislature on whom Mr. Tilden's term as governor, and was one of the leaders in the legislature on whom Mr. Tilden's term as governor, and was one of the Raines in the legislature on whom Mr. Tilden's term as governor, and was one of the leaders in the legislature on whom Mr. Tilden's term as governor, and was one of the leaders in the legislature on whom Mr. Tilden's term as governor, and was one of the leaders in the legislature on whom Mr. Tilden's term as governor, and was a selected from New York at the law always a close personal and political frient of Mr. Tilden's data for a leadin

and 1880, and also to the Chicago convention in 1884.

Walter L. Bragg was born in Alabama in 1828, but resided in Arkansas from 1843 until 1861. He was educated at Harvard University and Cambridge Law School, and practiced law in Arkansas for some years. At the close of the war he settled in Alabama and was for some years the law partner of Senator Morgan. He has been a leading Democrat in that state for some years and has served as national delegate, presidential elector, and member of the Democratic national committee. In 1881 he was made president of the Alabama state railroad commission and sayed in that position four years, during which time many important questions arising between the railroads and their customers were satisfactorily adjusted.

MRS. CLEVELAND OUT DRIVING. Giving the Buffalo Ladies a Chance to

See the City. It was a quiet day at the white house yes-

Secretary Whitney was absent from the for the steel cruisers at the hour of meeting, noon, yesterday. The other ministers were all present, Mr. Fairchild representing were all present, Mr. Fairchild representing the Treasury Department. The deliberations lasted two bours. The President's visitors were Mr. Sam. J. Randall, Mr. Charles Nordhoff, Speaker Carlisle, Mr. Bate, senator-elect from Tennessee; Representatives Wise and Rice, Gov. Cartin, of Pennsylvania; Delegate Caine, M. H. Phelau, consul general to Halifax; Commander Yates Sterling, of the U. S. N.

Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt, and Miss Gregg, of Buffalo, went driving about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Cleveland wore a dress of black cloth, the edges piped with black silk, a dolman of seal vel-

piped with black silk, a dolman of seal vel-vet trimmed with fur, and a black silk bornet, trimmed with high loops of black piled thick.

trimmed with high loops of black picot ribbon.

Baron Von Zedtwitz returned yesterday from bis few days' absence in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dresser held a pleasant reception in their private rooms at the National Hotel. They were assisted in receiving their many friends by Mrs. and the Misses Dresser. Of Chicago, the mother and sisters of Mr. Dresser. The bride wore a trained dress of rich cream-colored silk, the front and bodiec of moire, elaborately trimmed with pearl passamenteric and or rannents, and long loops of ribbon. The bodiec was edged with pearl clusters and pendants. Coffee, cake, and confections were served in the second drawing room. Mrs. Clarence Dresser had a most cordial reception for all, in which the ladies most heartily ecneurred.

Handling Bad Harses.

Prof. O. R. Gleason gave another of "his very interesting exhibitions at the Skating Rink, on E street, last uight. There was a very large andlence present, and they manifested their satisfaction by frequent applause. The first trial of his skill was exerted upon a 3-year-old horse, a bad kicker, that had never been driven to single harness. He was specifily brought under control, and driven without any difficulty. Next he drove his trick horse to a wagou without a bridle, and managed him perfectly. A bad kicking horse was then taken in hand, a much worse horse than the first one operated upon. He did not throw this horse down as he did the first one, but used the same straps or appliances as on the first horse. He was easily subdued, but not as quickly as the first. The exhibition as a whole was a fine one and must be seen to be appreciated.

The following are the horses that will be very large audience present, and they man-

ated.

The following are the horses that will be handled this evening by Professor Gleason:
A. Jacobson's botter, plunger, and shyer;
L. Mark's very bad kicker; W. Chambers's plunger, shyer, and runaway; J. G. Wangh's horse, afraid of a buffalo robe, and Professor Gleason's celebrated horses, liam and Tom. Ham and Tom.

Assaulted and Robbed.

August Lieb, was knocked down and robbed at 2 o'clock this morning, by three white men, at Tenth and B streets. The assallants also drew a pistol on him. Lieb's cries for help brought Officer Cross and Special Officer Tom Young to his aid, and the officers succeeded in arresting Richard Hudson and James Littleton. The stolen money was found on Hudson. The

third party escaped. New York Has Enough Saloons

NEW YORK, Mar. 22 .- The excise board has decided that this city has a sufficiency of saloons and refuse to issue any licenses. which will increase the number.